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Central Intelligence Agency



Washington, D.C. 20505

DIRECTORATE OF INTELLIGENCE

23 JAN 1984

MEMORANDUM FOR: Ambassador Diana Lady Dougan
Coordinator, International Communications and
Information Policy
Department of State

FROM : [redacted] 25X1
Director, Office of Global Issues

SUBJECT : High-Frequency World Administrative Radio
Conference: Update

1. The attached [redacted]

[redacted] provide
information concerning country and group positions at the
Conference. [redacted]

2. We intend to provide similar periodic updates as
necessary. Please direct any questions or comments [redacted]
Chief, Third World Issues Branch [redacted]

Attachments:

(2) Country Positions [redacted]

Copy 32 of 41

OGI/ECD/TW/

(23JAN84)

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Distribution:

Copy 1 and 2 Ambassador Dougan

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4 Mr. Hugh Montgomery

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25 C/DO/

26 DD/OGI, D/OGI, RD/OGI

27 Ch/ECD

28 Ch/ED/TW

29 [REDACTED] /ECD/TW

30 [REDACTED] /ECD/TW

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31-38 OGI/Pub

39 C/PG [REDACTED]

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High-Frequency World Administrative Radio Conference: Country Positions



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Algeria

1. Planning Methods. [redacted] State reporting and prior 25X1

experience all indicate that Algeria (especially Noureddine Bouhired) will be a leading proponent of a priori planning at the HF-WARC. Algeria is expected to be a floor leader for the nonaligned and argue that long term assignment plans incorporating both present and future requirements are the only equitable means for planning. Algeria is expected to favor program requirements, a strong role for the IFRB, limitations on transmitter power, limitations on the use of multiple frequencies, and a planning method which gives special consideration to the domestic broad-casting needs of developing countries - if necessary large broadcasters would be expected to reduce their requirements. Algeria, for the June 1983 broadcast schedule, submitted 16 requirements for a total of 169 hours of broadcast time.

Domestic broadcasting requirements occupied 58 hours of this time. [redacted] 25X1

2. Jamming. According to VOA reporting, Algeria does not believe that jamming is a topic which is within the competence of the HF-WARC. Algeria believes that jamming is a bilateral matter that should be resolved by the countries involved. In bilateral consultations Algeria has stated that its broadcasts are not affected by jamming. [redacted] 25X1

3. Political Issues. Delegates to the ITU Plenipotentiary conference in Nairobi in 1982 report that Algeria (Noureddine Bouhired) led the Arab struggle to oust Israel from the ITU. In bilateral consultations relating to the HF-WARC Bouhired has been noncommittal on this topic. [redacted] 25X1

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[Redacted]

Argentina

1. Planning Methods. According to State reporting Argentina favors planning method 1 (a priori planning). Argentina could accept a three to five year plan, and opposes the purging of unused assignments. Bilateral consultations indicate that Argentina would like to separate national and international broadcasting, have less stringent technical standards for national broadcasting, and believes that Method 3 (combined) could be used to construct an acceptable compromise, if national requirements used the lower frequency bands. Argentina is opposed to giving the IFRB the power to develop broadcast schedules, favors the retention of frequency requirements, and believes that excessive requirements will prevent the Canadian method from developing acceptable schedules. Argentina opposes any form of short-term planning, favors a limit on transmitter power, and believes reductions in the requirements of large broadcasters may be necessary. In June 1983 Argentina submitted to the ITU 22 requirements for a total of 285.5 hours. The heavy majority of Argentina's broadcasting, 220 hours, was domestic. [Redacted]

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2. Jamming. In bilateral discussions Argentina offered no support for either the political or technical aspects of jamming, despite their prior support of general resolutions condemning intentional interference (COMCITEL for instance). Argentina did jam BBC broadcasts during the Falklands/Malvinas conflict, although it has frequently denied doing so.

[Redacted]

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3. Single Side Band. In bilateral consultations Argentina favored the early introduction of single side band broadcasts. A rectangular box with a thin black border, used to redact sensitive information.

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Australia

1. Planning Methods. In its proposals for the Conference and in State reporting, Australia has not indicated a preference for a planning method. Australia has shown some sympathy for the developing countries and is expected to play the WARC in a way that distances itself from the US although we believe Australia would probably be satisfied with the status quo. Australian submissions to the ITU on the WARC favor a limit on transmitter power, limits on the use of multiple frequencies, and a minimum cochannel protection ratio of 27db. In June 1983, Australia notified the IFRB of 47 requirements totalling 212 broadcast hours, none of which were for domestic broadcasting. [Redacted]

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2. Jamming. According to State reporting Australia would probably sign a resolution condemning jamming but would not be an active protagonist on the jamming issue. Australia does not believe its broadcasts are jammed or affected by jamming in any significant way. [Redacted]

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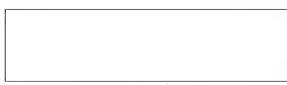
Austria

1. Planning Methods. According to embassy reporting, Austria is opposed to rigid planning but will probably follow the European trend as long as Austrian interests are accommodated. Austria wishes to retain specified frequencies for its broadcasts and would probably oppose giving frequency assignment authority to the IFRB. In June 1983 Austria submitted 22 requirements for 71 hours of broadcasting. Not more than 41 of these hours were intended for domestic audiences.

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2. Jamming. According to embassy reporting, Austria sees jamming as an East-West political question and will avoid taking a position.

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Bahrain

1. Planning Methods. According to embassy reporting, Bahrain will probably favor flexible planning methods. Embassy reporting also indicates that Bahrain will follow Asian States Broadcasting Union (ASBU) guidelines. Although Bahrain itself does no HF broadcasting, it will attend the HF-WARC and is an important country since it chairs the Permanent Telecommunications Committee (PTC) for the Arabian Gulf, membership Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait, and the UAE. Saudi Arabia and Oman have applied for membership and, when admitted, membership of the PTC and the Gulf Cooperation Council will be identical. The policies of the six are expected to be coordinated before and during the HF-WARC. These countries are accustomed to flexible planning arrangements because they are required in the region for TV and FM broadcasting due to natural phenomena - a heat inversion layer and frequent dust storms. Third World political pressure could reduce, or even eliminate, the Gulf states natural tendencies to favor flexible planning for technical reasons.

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2. Jamming. No reporting on possible Bahraini positions on jamming has been received.

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Bangladesh

1. Planning Methods. Embassy reporting and Bangladesh submissions for the HF-WARC reveal no clear preference by Bangladesh on planning methods.

Bangladesh has been willing to work quietly with the US in a behind the scenes manner which does not publicly compromise its Third World status.

In its submissions for the Conference, Bangladesh favors a 250KW power limitation, restricted use of multiple frequencies, and a 27db cochannel protection ratio without additional variability margins. In June 1983, Bangladesh submitted no HF-broadcasting requirements to the IFRB.

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2. Jamming. Embassy reporting indicates that Bangladesh recognizes the wasteful effects of jamming but is skittish about being dragged into a super-power conflict. In its submission for the Conference, Bangladesh proposes that man-made noise need not be considered in the calculation of signal-to-noise ratio and minimum usable field strength.

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Belgium

1. Planning Methods. In bilateral discussions, Belgium has been supportive of US interests and positions. In addition to agreement with the United States on the fundamental need for a flexible planning method, Belgium has contacted its embassies in Zaire, Rwanda, and Burundi in an effort to garner support for our common interests. Zaire and Burundi might be influenced to support flexible planning, according to embassy reporting, but Rwanda might back rigid planning. In June 1983, Belgium notified 26 requirements for a total of 68.75 broadcast hours, the majority of which, in our judgment, is intended for international audiences. [Redacted]

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2. Jamming. According to State reporting, Belgium believes that the HF-WARC should address jamming only in a technical context. Although Belgium's broadcasts are not jammed, Belgium recognizes and deplores the impact jamming has on the broadcasting spectrum. According to US Embassy reporting from Moscow, Soviet telecommunications officials were quick to point out that Belgium ratified the 1936 League of Nation Convention on Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace, a Convention the Soviets indicate they will use to justify their sovereignty over the airwaves. [Redacted]

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[Redacted]

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Belize

1. Planning Methods. According to embassy reporting, Belize intends to delegate authority to the U.K. rather than attend the HF-WARC. Belize does only domestic broadcasting and has in the past been generally supportive of key Western interests e.g. Israeli credentials in the ITU. [Redacted]

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Bolivia

1. Planning Methods. According to embassy reporting, Bolivian positions will generally favor US views, especially if Bustamente is sent from Bolivia to Geneva for the Conference. If Bolivia assigns its Geneva representatives this responsibility, Bustamente would write the initial instructions, which would be favorable to US positions. But, the on-site representative would probably be Carola Sanchez Pena who would be unlikely to remain in close accord with the US.

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Botswana

1. Planning Methods. Embassy reporting indicates that Botswana delegates will be open to reasonable discussions of the US positions. Botswana is reportedly heavily influenced by expatriate UK technicians and is presently a VOA-host country for mediumwave broadcasting. In June 1983, Botswana submitted 1 requirement for 8 hours of domestic broadcasting.

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2. Jamming. Given its generally friendly attitude, we believe Botswana will probably be supportive of or neutral to US interests on jamming. Jamming is not known to be a problem for Botswana.

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[Redacted]

Brazil

1. Planning Methods. In bilateral discussions, Brazil revealed a strong similarity of views with the United States on short-term flexible planning methods and on the use of frequency requirements. Brazil, however, would favor a limit on transmitter power and special consideration for national broadcasting services. Brazil sees the issue of national services as similar to the US concern on jamming. The protection of Brazil's national service is reported to be Brazil's primary conference objective. According to State Department reporting, the combined method is currently seen by Brazil as the one holding the most hope for a successful conference. Brazil indicated that some developing countries feel that CCIR technical characteristics are being used to justify higher powers and to create difficulties for planning. Brazil expressed concern that if this feeling were reinforced at the Conference there could be a ground swell in favor of long-term restrictive planning. Brazil is among the heaviest broadcasters in the world. In June 1983, Brazil notified the IFRB of 94 requirements totalling 1088.25 hours. The majority of Brazil's broadcasting, over 1000 hours, is domestic. [Redacted]

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2. Jamming. State reporting indicates that Brazil recognizes the harmful effects of jamming, is opposed to it in principle, but remains unconvinced that it is a worldwide problem. Noting Brazil's categorization of US interests in jamming as similar to their own interests in national

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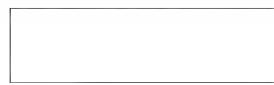
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broadcasting, we believe that Brazil would be willing to work with the United States on the jamming issue if there were an appropriate quid pro quo.

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Bulgaria

1. Planning Methods. We believe Bulgaria will almost certainly follow the Soviet lead on planning methods.

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2. Jamming. Embassy reporting indicates that Bulgaria acknowledges the jamming of Radio Free Europe but denies jamming Voice Of America. Bulgaria has reserved the right to jam any transmission it finds anti-Bulgarian or anti-Soviet.

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Burundi

1. Planning Methods. According to embassy reporting, Burundi is expected to take Conference positions very much in line with those of Belgium and the United States. In June 1983, Burundi notified the ITU of 2 requirements for 10 hours of domestic broadcasting.

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2. Jamming. Embassy reporting indicates that Burundi has expressed agreement with the US view that jamming constitutes a violation of international agreements and human rights.

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Cameroon

1. Planning Methods. Embassy reporting indicates that Cameroon concurs with the need for flexibility and should be willing to work with the United States, but that it will vote its national interests wherever they are clearly at stake. According to State Department reporting of bilateral discussion with telecommunications officials from Cameroon, the officials see the present planning procedure, Article 17, as a free for all and think that the procedure needs more structure. These officials think that the larger broadcasters enjoy an advantage over other broadcasters. They want a new procedure that gives true equality and genuine equitable access to all nations. In June 1983, Cameroon submitted 10 requirements totalling 100 hours of domestic broadcasting to the IFRB.

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2. Jamming. According to embassy reporting, Cameroon usually abstains or is absent when US/Soviet issues arise.

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[Redacted]

Canada

1. Planning Methods. According to bilateral and multilateral discussions, the United States and Canada are in very close accord on planning methods. We believe in the heat and dynamics of the Conference possible differences could arise on transmitter power limitations, the use of multiple frequencies, and the procedures for short term modifications to the plan. In June 1983, Canada notified the ITU of 72 requirements totalling 302.5 hours, at least half of which appear to be for domestic broadcasting. [Redacted]

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[Redacted]

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2. Jamming. In its proposals to the Conference, Canada submitted a draft resolution on intentional interference. [Redacted]

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[Redacted]

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Chad

1. Planning Methods. Embassy reporting indicates that Chad will probably go along with the general African positions, and therefore be opposed to US positions. According to State Department reporting, Chad is expected to favor a transmitter power limitation. A rectangular box with a thin black border, used for redacting sensitive information.

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[Redacted]

Chile

1. Planning Methods. Embassy reporting indicates that Chile favors flexible planning over rigid planning. However, Chile was opposed to the use of excessive power (We believe Chile would favor a maximum power limitation.) and broadcasting the same program on multiple frequencies (The Government of Chile believes 2 frequencies per band should be the limit.). Chilean telecommunications officials said that jamming does not justify the use of multiple frequencies. They prefer a gradual (10 years or longer) phase in of single side band broadcasting. In June 1983, Chile notified the ITU of 68 requirements totalling 511.5 hours of which 462 hours were domestic. [Redacted]

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2. Jamming. We do not expect the Chileans to be willing to play a role in the jamming issue despite US Embassy reports that indicate Chilean broadcasts are affected by jamming. Chile sees a US-USSR confrontation over jamming as one of the major issues of the Conference. Although the Chileans have expressed a willingness to be cooperative where US interests coincide, we believe that they want to avoid an East-West struggle and that voting in favor of a resolution against jamming would be as far as Chile would want to go. [Redacted]

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China1. Planning Methods.

[redacted] China

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will, at least initially, favor the round by round planning method which they have proposed to the conference. In bilateral discussions, a number of basic differences between the United States and China on HF planning were clarified. China:

- o Favors the use of a definition for requirement that covers all broadcasts to one reception area of a single program no matter how many sites, transmitters, or administrations are involved.
- o Favors limits on transmitter power (perhaps 300KW) and on the use of multiple frequencies.
- o Favors special consideration for domestic services.
- o Believes the Conference-selected frequencies should result in obligatory assignments.
- o Favors seasonal planning, with multiple seasonal plans forming a long range plan.
- o Would permit adjustments in the seasonal plans, but would not take future requirements into account until the season in which they come into effect.
- o Would give protection to transmissions of inadequate power as if adequate power were being used. [redacted]

China is itself a major broadcaster, having notified the ITU of 203

requirements totalling 1026.5 hours for the June 1983 schedule.

Approximately 780 hours of this is domestic, but China broadcasts to 49 of the 75 reception zones. We question whether China has made a careful assessment of the affect of its planning method on its own broadcasts. [redacted]

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2. Jamming. In bilateral discussions, China indicated to the United States that it would support actions against jamming. China's broadcasts are jammed by the Soviets. Embassy reporting from Yugoslavia, however, indicates that the Chinese told the Yugoslavs that they would prefer the issue of jamming not be discussed at the Conference. [redacted]

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3. Political Issues. Based on reporting from US-Chinese bilateral discussions, we believe the Chinese would support an anti- Israeli action at the Conference, but see no indication that they would be the instigators. [redacted]

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Colombia

1. Planning Methods. We have little information on the positions the Colombian delegation will support at HF-WARC. According to State Department reporting, the Colombian HF-WARC delegation attended the November 1984 CITEL meeting which centered on HF broadcasting. According to a US Government Report, Bogota reported 33 shortwave requirements and 594 hours of transmissions in June 1983. We estimate that all of Colombia's shortwave broadcasting is aimed at domestic audiences.

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2. Jamming. We have no information on the Colombian position on jamming.



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[Redacted]

Congo

1. Planning Methods. Embassy reporting indicates that the Congo will probably support Non-Aligned planning proposals (a-priori) unless technical arguments can be persuasive in demonstrating that this is not in their national interest. Congo is reported to be an experienced broadcaster by African standards and seldom puts politics ahead of national interests. Approaches should be strictly technical since the USSR is the principal arms supplier for this Non-Aligned nation. In June 1983, Congo notified the ITU of 8 requirements totalling 73 hours. We estimate that at least 61 of these are domestic. [Redacted]

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2. Jamming. State Department reporting indicates that is probable that Congo will oppose the US position on jamming, seeing it as an East-West political issue being raised to condemn the USSR. Congolese broadcasts are not known to be affected by jamming. [Redacted]

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[Redacted]

Costa Rica

1. Planning Methods. We have no information about Costa Rica's plans for the HF-WARC. According to State Department reporting, negotiations are underway between the United States and Costa Rica to place a medium wave Voice of America transmitter in Costa Rica. Other State Department reports indicate that in August Costa Rica hosted a regional seminar on telecommunications in connection with World Telecommunications Year. These reports indicate that the Center for Telecommunications for the Third World (CETTEM), located in Costa Rica, sponsored this event. According to a US Government report, Costa Rica reported 7 shortwave requirements and 117 broadcasting hours to the ITU in June 1983. Based on this report, we estimate that all hours were targeted either domestically or to the local region. [Redacted]

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2. Jamming. We have no information Costa Rican support for the jamming issue at HF-WARC. However, since it appears that Costa Rica will soon be a VOA host country, we estimate that Costa Rican delegates will at least give the United States muted support. [Redacted]

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[Redacted]

Cuba

1. Planning Methods. In our judgment, the Cuban delegation will attempt to combine Soviet and Non-Aligned positions as best it can. According to a US Government report, Cuba reported 78 HF-broadcasting requirements and 430 hours of transmissions to the ITU in June 1983. The report also indicates that Cuba does a small amount of shortwave broadcasting for the Soviet Union, 2 requirements and 17 hours. From information in this report, we estimate that 125 of these hours were directed to the Caribbean region. In late November, FBIS monitoring of Havana Television intercepted an interview about shortwave broadcasting with an official from the Cuban Ministry of Communications. The official stated that Cuba broadcasts 132 hours of HF-transmissions daily in eight languages and that 85 percent of this programming is aimed at the American Continent. He also announced that Radio Havana soon plans to increase its power to cover more areas.

[Redacted]

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2. Jamming. According to State Department reporting, Cuba has refused to discuss the interference it produces for US radio stations and it threatens to create even more once Radio Marti (mediumwave) gets on the air. In December 1981, the Cuban delegation walked out of the ITU Region 2 Broadcasting Conference in Rio de Janeiro over the Radio Marti issue.

[Redacted]

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Cyprus

1. Planning Methods. The United Kingdom should be able to provide a clear picture of the Cyprus position on planning methods. The US Embassy reports that Cyprus is normally supportive of Non-Aligned positions and that since Cyprus itself does no HF broadcasting, it will probably align itself with the Non-Aligned at the HF-WARC. We are uncertain of this assessment since Cyprus hosts the British Broadcasting Corporation. In June 1983, Cyprus notified the ITU of 46 requirements totalling 139.25 hours on behalf of the United Kingdom.

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2. Jamming. We expect Cyprus to be supportive of the US and UK views.



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Czechoslovakia

1. Planning Methods. US Embassy officials in Prague predict that Czechoslovakia will faithfully follow the Soviet lead at this Conference and so we judge that Czechoslovakia will support a flexible, seasonal approach to planning. According to a US Government report, Czechoslovakia report 29 HF-broadcasting requirements, totalling 155 transmission hours. Based on this report, we estimate that 52 of these hours were directed for domestic or local-regional audiences.

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2. Jamming. State Department reporting and past practice indicates that Czechoslovakia will oppose a resolution on jamming. A glimpse of Czechoslovakian views of US international broadcasts is seen in a press report of August 1983 where the following appeared in Prague International:

"It is a generally known fact that the heckling American Radio Free Europe sends out canards. It is also known that Voice of America likes to twist facts to campaign against Socialist countries."



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Denmark

1. Planning Methods. Denmark favors flexible planning according to US Embassy reporting. The Danes, however, support the submission of program requirements to the International Frequency Registration Board (IFRB) for input to a computerized algorithm; the IFRB would then assign the resultant frequencies to countries. Each country would be guaranteed a minimum, regardless of its ability to use the frequencies assigned. Denmark, although opposed to jamming, is also opposed to the methods used to overcome jamming, i.e. multiple frequencies and increased power. In June 1983, Denmark notified 16 requirements totalling 14.5 hours, which it spread over 25 CIRAF zones.

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2. Jamming. According to embassy reporting, Denmark deplores jamming. About 50 percent of Denmark's external service is reportedly affected by jamming. It is believed that this jamming is usually aimed at broadcasts on adjacent frequencies.

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Ecuador

1. Planning Methods. Reporting from bilateral discussions indicates that Ecuador is in substantial agreement with the United States and will work to foster common interests, but it should not be asked to take the lead in controversial matters. Ecuador favors short-term flexible planning, no increase in IFRB authority, and, at most, a 500KW limit on transmitter power. A cautionary note was also present in the bilateral discussions, the Government of Ecuador could support band segmentation to permit a low-power national shortwave service and as a developing country had a natural bent for planning and might be receptive to a longer range plan. In June 1983, Ecuador notified 53 requirements totalling 228 hours, not more than 91 of which were domestic.

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2. Jamming. Ecuador will probably support the US position on the technical consequences of jamming, according to bilateral reporting. The reporting indicates that Ecuador will probably avoid any political debates on this issue and, since it believes its broadcasts are not affected by jamming, should probably be expected to be relatively passive in its support.

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Egypt

1. Planning Methods. Egypt's position on planning methods is not known, but given its current efforts to improve relations with its neighbors and its position as only a moderate broadcaster, Egypt should probably be expected to support Arab Telecommunications Union views. In June 1983, Egypt notified the ITU of 37 requirements totalling 142.75 hours. We estimate that not more than 70 hours of this time was intended for domestic audiences.

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2. Jamming. According to US Embassy reporting, Egypt will be especially supportive of any anti-jamming measures. Egypt's broadcasts are believed to experience only minor difficulties with jamming.

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Ethiopia

1. Planning Methods. According to State Department reporting from late December 1983, the Ethiopian officials have not replied to copies of the US positions for HF-WARC and have given no indication of their own positions. US Embassy officials predicted, based on Ethiopia's voting in the United Nations, that Ethiopia will be on the other side of the fence at this conference. According to a US Government report, Ethiopia informed the ITU of 5 shortwave-broadcasting requirements and 82 hours of transmission in June 1983. We estimate that 80 of these hours were targeted for domestic audiences.

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2. Jamming. We have no information on the position Ethiopia will take on jamming at the HF-WARC.

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Federal Republic of Germany

1. Planning Methods. Extensive bilateral discussions and past experience indicate that the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) will be among our staunchest allies on this issue.

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2. Jamming. According to State Department reporting, the FRG believes that the best the antagonist of jamming can do might be to get a resolution noting the ill effects of jamming and condemning the action.

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3. Political Issues. State Department reporting indicates that the FRG will work with the United States to avoid potentially damaging side issues such as Israeli credentials, West Berlin representation, and the Falklands.



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Finland

1. Planning Methods. Because of past Nordic coordination efforts, we believe that Finland will adopt a position on planning methods which is similar to Denmark's, i.e. short term but potentially favoring an increased role for the IFRB.

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2. Jamming. According to US Embassy reporting, Finland would not be able to support a resolution directly attacking those responsible for jamming.

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France

1. Planning Methods. Bilateral discussions have resulted in agreements to pursue Method 5, the Canadian computer-based approach, in conjunction with Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, the United Kingdom, and the United States at the outset of the Conference. France, however, believes that the LDCs may find this planning method essentially no different than Article 17, the current planning method, and, therefore, unacceptable. France favors short term, flexible planning. In June 1983, France notified the ITU of 79 requirements totalling 330 hours. We estimate that virtually all of the hours were targeted for international audiences. [redacted]

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2. Jamming. According to reporting from bilateral discussions, France recognizes the ill effects of jamming, views it as a political issue, and suffers little from it since most French broadcasts are directed to Africa. France was noncommittal on the issue during bilaterals, but we believe France would support both the technical consideration of jamming and a jamming resolution. It is unlikely, however, that France would be willing to be outspoken on jamming issues. [redacted]

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Gambia

1. Planning Methods. Embassy reporting indicates that Gambia will almost certainly follow a common African line at the Conference, i.e. favor a more rigid planning scheme. Although Gambia has no HF broadcasting at present, it wishes to assure itself of at least one frequency for the future and will attend the Conference.

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2. Jamming. Since Gambia has no HF broadcasting at present, Gambia will almost certainly remain silent and follow the African lead on this issue.

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[Redacted]

German Democratic Republic

1. Planning Methods. According to US Embassy reporting from East Berlin, the head of the International Section of the GDR Ministry for Post and Telecommunications stated that although he thought politics would polarize the HF-WARC, he hoped that technical innovations might help overcome the political ones, giving more space to developing countries without taking away from the countries which now heavily use the HF bands. He also stated that the GDR does not expect instant results from this session and would be agreeable to stretching out the work of the Conference over several sessions. According to a US Government report, East Berlin reported 63 HF-broadcasting requirements and 212.75 hours of transmission in June 1983. Based on information in this report, we estimate that 68 of these hours were targeted domestically. [Redacted]

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2. Jamming. We have no direct information on how East Germany will stand on jamming, but we believe that it will support the Soviet cause. [Redacted]

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[Redacted]

Ghana

1. Planning Methods. According to State Department reporting, Ghana is expected to follow the Third World, Non-Aligned lead at this Conference. These reports indicate that Ghana lost eight frequencies because of an equipment breakdown and it wants to reapply for those it lost. According to a US Government report, Ghana informed the ITU of 15 HF-broadcasting requirements, totalling 61.5 hours of transmission in June 1983. Based on information in this report, we estimate that 40 hours were for domestic broadcasting. US Embassy reporting indicates that until 1970, Ghana had an extensive international service but it had to suspend broadcasting because of equipment malfunctions. The Government hopes to provide more regional coverage by 1985 through the aid of the German Frederick Eberh Foundation and with help from Japan. [Redacted]

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2. Jamming. Telecommunications officials from Ghana told US Embassy officials that Ghana's broadcasts are not affected by jamming but the broadcasts experience interference from more powerful stations such as Radio Nigeria. The officials also thought some broadcasting problems were caused by frequency overlap and atmospheric conditions such as the West African Echo. However, they believed that these problems could be overcome if their equipment were upgraded. (There has been no refurbishment of equipment since 1967.) Furthermore, the telecommunications officials stated that they felt jamming is a technical matter that should be dealt with on a technical basis. [Redacted]

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[Redacted]

Greece

1. Planning Methods. US Embassy reporting suggests that Greece is likely to be passive and neutral at the HF-WARC and does not recommend a high level approach for support. Embassy officials note that Voice of America (VOA) facilities continue to operate under an agreement which expired in 1978 and that several related issues are internally sensitive for Greece. Greece does international broadcasting of its own, in addition to that of the VOA from Rhodes and Kavala. In June 1983, Greece notified the ITU of 98 requirements totalling 221.75 hours. These hours included VOA's share.

[Redacted]

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2. Jamming. US Embassy reporting indicates that Greece may see jamming as an East-West political issue not properly addressed at a technical Conference. Embassy officials suggest that demonstration of the harmful effects of jamming on Greek broadcasts, if possible, might be effective in altering this view.

[Redacted]

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Guyana

1. Planning Methods. Embassy reporting indicates that Guyana favors special considerations for the developing countries and a long period for the introduction of Single Side Band broadcasting.
2. Jamming. Guyana condemns jamming, according to US Embassy reporting, but believes that there are times when it might be an appropriate action.



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Honduras

1. Planning Methods. According to US Embassy reporting, Honduras will probably favor flexible planning and be generally supportive of US views at the HF-WARC. 25X1

2. Jamming. According to US Embassy reporting, Honduras is fervently anti- Soviet and likely to favor any anti-jamming activity. 25X1



25X1



25X1

Hungary

1. Planning Methods. According to US Embassy reporting from Budapest, Hungarian Foreign Ministry officials, after studying the US positions for HF-WARC, informed embassy officials that they agreed with some of the US ideas but they would not specify which ones. The officials also indicated that while presently (19 December) the government was submitting no proposals of its own, discussions with other states were underway and they were considering a joint proposal. In our opinion, Hungary will follow the Soviet lead and support a flexible approach to planning which requires seasonal submissions. According to a US Government report, Hungary informed the ITU of 50 HF-broadcasting requirements, totalling 120 hours of transmission. Based on information from the same report, we estimate that 84 of these hours were for domestic broadcasting.

25X1

2. Jamming. State Department reports indicate that Hungary can be expected to favor a technical approach on the Conference issues. The reports also states that Hungary does not jam Western radio transmissions and is receptive to opportunities for bilateral dialogue with the United States and ways to "demonstrate its international good citizenship credentials" on technical multilateral questions. However, US Embassy officials warn that it would be unrealistic to expect full support on political issues such as jamming. They predict that Hungary give the Soviets relatively restrained, but not necessarily loyal, support.

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25X1



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Iceland

1. Planning Methods. We have no reporting on the positions Iceland favors for HF-WARC. According to a US Government report, Iceland did not inform the ITU of any HF-broadcasting requirements in June 1983.
2. Jamming. We have no information on the stance Iceland's delegates will take on jamming at HF-WARC.

25X1



25X1

25X1India

1. Planning Methods. We expect India to be among the forefront of LDC spokesmen touting long term (3-4 years), relatively rigid planning. Reports from observers at the International Institute for Communications meeting in Aruba that India's position was moderating are believed to be reflected more in the vein of flexible modification procedures for use during the course of the plan and in the definition of equity more along the lines of equal opportunity than precisely equal shares. It should be noted, however, that this view is in India's national interests since India is a large broadcaster. India has consistently expressed the view, since before the 1979 WARC, that LDC's should not be disadvantaged because they are late comers. India has also expressed concern over the use of multiple frequencies. We expect India to favor increased authority for the IFRB. Although US Embassy reporting indicates that India will argue that domestic and international broadcasting should be considered equally, we doubt that India will be consistent in this regard. In June 1983, India notified the ITU of 171 requirements totalling 485.25 hours. We estimate that some 427 were for domestic use. India's national interests would be well served by a planning method favoring national broadcasting and India is not known for taking international positions which contradict its national interests.



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2. Jamming. According to reporting from bilateral discussions, India may well be our most effective opponent on jamming. India appears to believe that jamming is a political issue that should not be allowed to disrupt the major focus and objective of the Conference. India does not believe that its broadcasts suffer from jamming.

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Indonesia

1. Planning Methods. US Embassy reporting reveals no decisive action by Indonesia on this issue but hypothesizes that Indonesia is likely to follow ASEAN and Non-Aligned positions as discussed and promulgated in meetings in Geneva just prior to the Conference. In our judgment, Indonesia may favor a transmitter power limitation since it believes its broadcasts are affected by interference from high-power Chinese broadcasts. In June 1983, Indonesia notified the ITU of 72 requirements totalling 317 hours. We estimate the majority were for domestic audiences. [redacted]

25X1

2. Jamming. US Embassy reporting indicates that Indonesia will support the United States on jamming issues. Indonesian broadcasts are not believed to be affected by jamming. [redacted]

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25X1

[Redacted]

25X1

Iran

1. Planning Methods. We have no reporting on the positions Iran plans to pursue at HF-WARC. Iran is a member of the Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union. According to a US Government report, Iran informed the ITU of 9 shortwave-broadcasting requirements totalling 54.25 hours of transmission in June 1983. Information from the same report suggests that 3 of these hours were domestic. [Redacted]

25X1

2. Jamming. We do not know how Iran plans to react to issues dealing with jamming at this Conference. Tehran International Turkish broadcast a program in August 1983 about foreign radios. The broadcast put all international broadcasts -- East and West -- in the same category:

"Although the method applied by Moscow Radio in constructing sentences in its propaganda casts differs slightly from that of western radios, the line it pursues is the same. That is to say, they all hold the Islamic Republic of Iran solely responsible for the prolonged war." [Redacted]

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[Redacted]

25X1



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Iraq

1. Planning Methods. We have no reporting on the positions which Iraq plans to support at HF-WARC. Iraq is a member of the Arab States Broadcasting Union and also participates in the Gulf News Agency which includes the six Gulf Cooperation Council Countries plus Iraq. We have no reason to doubt that Iraq would pursue an independent approach, at least initially, to this Conference. According to a US Government report, Iraq informed the ITU of 19 HF-broadcasting requirements and 142 broadcast hours in June 1983. From information in this report, we estimate that 83 of these hours were for domestic communication.

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2. Jamming. We have no information on how Iraq plans to approach jamming at this Conference.

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Ireland

1. Planning Methods. We have no information on how Ireland plans to handle this Conference. According to a US Government report, Ireland did not inform the ITU of any HF-broadcasting requirements in June 1983.

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2. Jamming. According to US Embassy reporting, in late 1983, the Dutch government approached Western signatories of the 1936 League of Nations Convention on Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace with a plea to renounce the Treaty prior to the HF conference. Embassy reporting indicates that Ireland did not respond to the Dutch demarche.

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Israel

1. Planning Methods. We have no reporting on the planning methods which Israel plans to support at HF-WARC. According to a US Government report, Israel informed the ITU of 51 HF-broadcasting requirements and 133 hours of transmission in June 1983. Based on this report, in our judgment, all of this broadcasting was international.

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2. Jamming. We have no reporting on Israel's proposed stand on jamming for the HF-WARC.

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Italy

1. Planning Methods. US Embassy reporting indicates that Italy is expected to be generally supportive of US positions on planning, particularly where those positions are backed with strong technical arguments. In June 1983, Italy notified the ITU of 110 requirements totalling 188 hours. We estimate that well over half were Italian broadcasts intended for domestic or regional audiences.

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2. Jamming. US Embassy reporting indicates that Italy will probably avoid the East-West political side of the jamming issue. We believe that Italy is unlikely to be vocal on jamming issues but will probably vote with the United States on most jamming issues. Italy's broadcasts are affected by jamming which is intended for others, but Italy professes no knowledge of the source of the jamming.

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Ivory Coast

1. Planning Methods. According to State Department reporting, the Ivory Coast has met with several African organizations to prepare positions for the HF-WARC-- Organisation Commune Africaine et Mauricienne, African Postal and Telecommunications Union (UAPT), and the Panafrican Telecommunications Union (UPAT). A Ministry of Post and Telecommunications official told US Embassy personnel that LDC flexibility hinges on developed country willingness to compromise. He said that the LDCs should be allocated frequencies within the existing HF bands because most LDCs lack the equipment to exploit the new bands. According to State Department reporting, the PTT Minister told US officials that the interests of the small and developing countries must be protected and that these countries want a more equitable allocation of the existing frequencies. According to a US Government report, Ivory Coast informed the ITU of 2 HF-broadcasting requirements and 36 hours of transmissions in June 1983. We estimate that all the hours were for domestic broadcasting. [redacted]

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2. Jamming. According to State Department reporting, the PTT Minister noted that Ivorian Radio transmissions are often subjected to heavy interference, but he was uncertain of the source. We have received no information on how the Ivory Coast will respond on the jamming issue at HF-WARC, however, according to State Department reporting, the PTT Minister expressed an interest in receiving the American position when available.

[redacted]

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Jamaica

1. Planning Methods. The Jamaican HF-WARC delegate told US Embassy personnel in Kingston that he will support those measures he believe workable and profitable. The delegate appeared to be to have read Western Conference proposals and remarked about their similarity. Jamaica is a Non-Aligned nation and will probably, at least initially listen to BONAC guidelines. According to a US Government report, Jamaica did not inform the ITU of shortwave-broadcasting requirements in June 1983.

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2. Jamming. State Department cables indicate that the Jamaican delegate to HF-WARC agrees in principle to the US position in the area related to jamming. According to US Embassy reporting, the British High Commission told the US post that the Jamaican Foreign Minister would not object to a proposal for installing VOA transmitters in the Cayman Islands.

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Japan

1. Planning Methods. Japan has submitted a planning method which is in strong opposition to US interests for consideration by the Conference. The plan is a computerized planning method which:

- o Gives the IFRB frequency assignment authority.
- o Is based on the principle of giving each country the same number of frequencies.
- o Calls for the submission of prioritized requirements (resulting in the loss of frequencies and unsatisfied requirements for large users)
- o Fails to take jamming into account.
- o On the positive side, is a short term method, i.e. seasonal.

State Department reports indicate that in bilateral discussions with the United States, the Japanese admitted to considerable flexibility in their proposal to accommodate US objections. Tokyo

- o Reaffirmed its intention to be counted in the Western Group as well as its interest in coordinating its position with other Western countries.
- o Said that it would drop its plan if the plan is opposed by Western countries.
- o Said that it doesn't really want to give the IFRB greater authority.
- o Indicated that it can accept flexible planning. [redacted]

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However, should the Conference, including Western countries, like all or parts of the Japanese plan, we believe that the Japanese delegates would

[redacted]

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use this support to salvage as much of their proposal as possible. Japan is in the process of expanding its international broadcasting activity. Agreements with Thailand, Panama, and Gabon to set up or charter relay stations in the future have recently (summer/fall 1983) been concluded. In June 1983, Japan notified the ITU of 71 requirements totalling 345.5 hours. In our judgment, approximately 227 hours of the June submissions appear to be for domestic purposes.

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2. Jamming. In bilateral discussions, Japan stated that its planning method did not take jamming into account because jamming is illegal. Although Japanese actions on jamming at the Conference have not been revealed, we believe the Japanese will probably support the United States on this issue. State Department reporting indicates that not only are the Japanese officials embarrassed by US and Japanese differences on planning methods but also they have recognized the harmful effects of jamming, conducted independent studies of same, and their own broadcasts suffer from jamming. The Japanese government reports that the 11 and 15 MHz bands are subject to jamming about 50 percent of the time over Japan. The studies showed the source of the jamming to be the USSR and Eastern Europe.

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Jordan

1. Planning Methods. According to State Department cables, the General Director of Jordan's Telecommunications Corporation stated that Jordan is inclined to support the current flexible seasonal coordination process. US Embassy personnel in Amman believe that Jordan will be heavily influenced by the Arab States Telecommunication Union positions. The Telecommunications Corporation official also he stated that Jordan plans to expand its international broadcasting to the United States, South America, and the Far East and negotiations are underway for financing three 500 KW transmitters. Other State Department reporting points out that Jordan has only a small HF-broadcasting service and it is not the primary means of domestic broadcasting. A US Government report indicates that Jordan informed the ITU of 6 shortwave requirements and 35.5 broadcasting hours in June 1983. Based on information in this report, we estimate that all of Jordan's HF-broadcasting is for domestic purposes. [redacted]

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2. Jamming. US Embassy cables report that jamming is not a problem in Jordan. We have no indication of Jordan's stance on jamming for this conference. According to State Department reporting, the Jordanian Ministry of Information takes the lead in developing policy positions for the conference, while people from the Telecommunications Corporation handle the technical issues. [redacted]

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[Redacted]

Kenya

1. Planning Methods. During bilateral discussions with Kenyan Ministry of Communications officials, the Kenyans told US Embassy officials that on key issues the Kenyan stand will not be unsimilar to that of the United States. During this discussion US officials perceived a note of developing world skepticism, especially when the Kenyans stressed the need for openness by developed countries, particularly the United States. According to a US Government report, Kenya did not inform the ITU of shortwave broadcasting in June 1983. [Redacted]

25X1

2. Jamming. US Embassy officials report that on questioning Kenyan officials about jamming, they got a minimal response. The US personnel predicted that Kenya will probably attempt to be neutral, however, they thought the Kenyans might be prepared to discuss the technical aspects of jamming. [Redacted]

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3. Transmitter Power. According to State Department reporting, the Kenyans support limits on transmitter power, but they mentioned no specific limit. [Redacted]

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4. Single Side Band. US Embassy officials stated that Kenyan officials think that the developed world should take the lead in the introduction of single side band broadcasting so that additional spectrum will be available. [Redacted]

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Korea (South)

1. Planning Methods. Embassy reporting indicates that Korea will favor any of planning methods 1,4,6, and 7, i.e. all of which the United States opposes. This reporting detailed many technical views of Korea, all of which were in general accord with US views. We believe that Korea will probably be generally supportive of the United States at the Conference and that Korean views on planning methods might change.

25X1

2. Jamming. We expect Korea to side with the United States on most jamming issues. Jamming is a problem for Korea. US Embassy reporting indicates extensive interference by North Korea with South Korea's domestic broadcasting. Korean willingness to support the United States on this issue could be tempered by a fear of enhanced jamming from the USSR.

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[Redacted]

Kuwait

1. Planning Methods. According to reports from the US Embassy in Kuwait, an official from the Kuwait Ministry of information stated that his country will subscribe to the Arab States Broadcasting Union goal for the fullest and most efficient use of the HF spectrum without hurting any country. State Department reported that in October Kuwait planned to formulate HF-WARC positions through the Gulf Coordination Council. According to a US Government report, Kuwait informed the ITU of 9 shortwave broadcasting requirements and 58 transmission hours in June 1983. Based on information in this report, we estimate that 23 of these hours were for domestic or regional audiences. [Redacted]

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2. Jamming. We have no information on the amount of support Kuwait will offer on the jamming issue. [Redacted]

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[Redacted]

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Libya

1. Planning Methods. We have no reporting on the positions Libya will support at HF-WARC. Libya is a member of the Arab State Broadcasting Union and, in our opinion, probably support the Union's goals. According to a US Government report, Libya informed the ITU of 6 HF-broadcasting requirements, totalling 56 broadcast hours. Based on information in the same report, we estimate that 55 hours were for domestic purposes. [Redacted]

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2. Jamming. We have no Embassy reporting on the position Libya will take on jamming at the HF-WARC, however, according to State Department cables, both the Tunisian Director General of Telecommunications and the Tunisian Ambassador in Washington informed US officials that Libya has jammed Tunisian broadcasts from time to time. [Redacted]

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[Redacted]

Madagascar

1. Planning Methods. In our judgment, Malagsy delegates will follow the lead of the BONAC. However, US Embassy officials feel that a recent improved bilateral relations with the United States will make Malagsy officials more accessible to arguments for moderation. According to US Embassy officials, Madagascar's approach to the upcoming conference is likely to be more determined by ideological considerations and the Government's self image as a "progressive" state than by practical considerations. According to State Department reporting, Madagascar does no international broadcasting and its plans in that direction are vague. But Madagascar does use HF-frequencies for domestic use, a US Government study indicates that in June 1983 Madagascar had 23 HF-broadcasting requirements for 56 broadcasting hours. [Redacted]

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2. Jamming. We have no direct information on the stand on jamming of Madagascar. However, we think that Madagascar will look to BONAC for advice, and most likely would view jamming as an East-West issue, unrelated to its own broadcasting interests. [Redacted]

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Malaysia

1. Planning Methods. US State Department reporting from this summer indicated that while Malaysia is generally satisfied with the current system and would not want to see a shift to long-term planning, its ultimate positions would be influenced by a desire to maintain ASEAN solidarity and to a lesser degree to support LDC solidarity. In our judgment, Malaysia will follow the guidelines established by the Asia-Pacific Broadcasting Union.

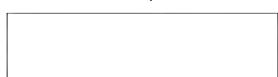
25X1

2. Jamming. We have no direct information on Malaysia's position on jamming. However, on this question we believe that the Malaysian delegation will view jamming as largely an East-West issue but look to its broadcasting union for guidance. According to US State Department reporting, Malaysia will side with the mainstream in the interest of solidarity.

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3. Israeli Credentials. US State Department reporting indicates that the Government of Malaysia places great value on its Islamic credentials. While Malaysia prefers to avoid politicizing technical meeting, its conference delegates can be expected to side with an Islamic grouping should the Middle East situation become a conference issue.

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Malawi

1. Planning Methods. We have no information about Malawi's positions for the upcoming conference, but FBIS reporting indicates that Malawi coordinated its WARC positions with other South African countries. 25X1
2. Jamming. We have no information on Malawi's position on jamming. 25X1



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Mali

1. Planning Methods. According to US State Department reporting, Mali Ministry of Information officials stated Mali supports a flexible planning method, an approach most conducive to world-wide cooperation as well as Mali's future. Presently Mali does little HF broadcasting, but it hopes to expands its capabilities. US Embassy officials warn that because HF-band use remains an issue in the future for Mali, the government may choose to side with African nations for which this is a current issue. Mali is likely to follow the recommendations of The Union of National Radio and Television Organizations of Africa (URTNA) and the African Postal and Telecommunications Union. [redacted]

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2. Jamming. US Embassy reporting indicates that Malian officials claim Radio Mali's broadcasts are affected by any strong signals frequenting Mali's airwaves--particularly signals from Radio Angola and Radio Congo--because Mali Radio's signals are so weak. Mali officials acknowledge that planning the HF band is easier without jamming, but they also add that the political aspects of jamming cannot be ignored. In our judgment, Mali appears to be able to accept a technical approach a discussion of jamming. [redacted]

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Malta

1. Planning Methods. According to US State Department reporting from July 1983, Malta may not attend the January meeting because of a lack of professional personnel who would be available for the conference.

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2. Jamming. We have no indication of Malta's stand on jamming.

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Mauritania

1. Planning Methods. State Department reporting indicates that Mauritania uses short wave broadcasting for domestic service and does not engage in international broadcasting. Furthermore, according to the reporting, Mauritania has no immediate plans to expand its HF-broadcasting service. In our judgment, the delegation from Mauritania will side with other LDCs in advocating a planning method.

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2. Jamming. US Embassy reports say that jamming is not an issue in Mauritania. We believe that Mauritania will view jamming as an East-West issue of little consequence to their broadcasting interests.

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[Redacted]

Mexico

1. Planning Methods. Information from US bilateral talks with Mexican officials in late October shows that Mexico would like to see some type of detailed, a priori planning adopted by the conference. Although these officials view long term planning as ideal, they realize that such a plan may be difficult to adopt. They felt that the conference will probably adopt a compromise or "mixed" method for planning including long term and evolutionary elements of Article 17. According to reporting from the bilaterals, Mexico may propose a planning method at the conference. [Redacted]

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2. Jamming. According to State Department reporting, even though Mexican officials acknowledge the technical effects of jamming on planning, they do not support US views on jamming. [Redacted]

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[Redacted]

Morocco

1. Planning Methods. In early December, Moroccan officials told US Embassy personnel that Morocco had not formed its final positions for the conference. State Department reporting indicates that Rabat will probably support a fixed approach to planning. One official stated that the LDCs will press hard for rigid planning because nothing has happened since 1979 in terms of available resources or technical capability to support a change in their positions. The Morocco will meet with other Maghreb colleagues and Arab states to coordinate its position. Morocco is a member of the Arab States Broadcasting Union. [Redacted]

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2. Jamming. Morocco is a Voice of America host country. Negotiations are underway to expand the relay facility at Tangiers. [Redacted]

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Mozambique

1. Planning Methods. US Embassy officials in Maputo believe it unlikely that Mozambique will support the US position. Mozambique uses shortwave broadcasting for its domestic needs.

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2. Jamming. According to US Embassy officials, Mozambique is unlikely to accept arguments for jamming decreases regardless of technical considerations, because of Mozambique's close ties with the Soviet Union.



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Nepal

1. Planning Methods. Nepal, a moderate Non-Aligned LDC, according to State Department reporting, is expected to follow the position of other NAM moderates. The country has very limited experience in international telecommunications issues, but US Embassy personnel believe that Nepalese delegates will do what they can to ensure a useful, non-politicized conference. [Redacted box]

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2. Jamming. US Embassy officials in Kathmandu expect that the government of Nepal will not endorse Soviet-style jamming, the justification for it, or the view that foreign broadcasts infringe on a nation's sovereignty. [Redacted box]

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[Redacted]

Netherlands

1. Planning Methods. A US Government report indicates that in June 1983 the Kingdom of the Netherlands submitted 30 requirements which totaled 59.75 broadcasting hours to the ITU. The report shows that 49 of the broadcasting hours are regional. According to official HF-WARC conference papers, the Netherlands favors a flexible planning method that:

- o Gives all countries equitable access to the HF broadcasting bands.
- o Is sufficiently flexible to accommodate new requirements within a reasonably short time.
- o Leads to optimum efficiency in the use of the spectrum.

The Conference papers show that the Dutch approach includes:

- o A procedure for drawing up seasonal plans based on a Master List to be compiled during the second session of the conference. The List would be based on broadcasting requirements and leave assignment of frequencies to the IFRB.
- o A statement that unless circuit reliability is below 90 percent, a country should use only one frequency to broadcast the same program to the same zone.
- o A proposal that Single-Side Band (SSB) broadcasting should be introduced with a transition of 7 to 20 years. The second



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session of HF-WARC would determine when all broadcasting transmissions would be in the SSB mode.

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A December 1983 State Department cable states that the Netherlands wants to establish the year 2000 for the mandatory use of SSB.

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2. Jamming. State Department reporting indicates that the Dutch have submitted an anti-jamming resolution calling for the International Frequency Registration Board to monitor the HF-broadcasting bands, regularly publish its monitoring information, and submit a monitoring report to the second session of the HF-WARC Conference. US Embassy officials also report that the Netherlands has led a campaign to convince signatories of the 1936 League of Nations Convention on the Use of Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace to renounce their ratifications. So far Sweden, Norway, Denmark and France have announced their intentions to do so. Australia, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom are considering the action.

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[Redacted]

New Zealand

1. Planning Methods. According to State Department reporting, New Zealand sees rigid planning as having a negative effect on the efficiency of spectrum use and can be expected to be supportive of US goals for the HF-WARC. According to a US Government report, in June 1983 New Zealand notified the ITU of 4 HF-broadcasting requirements and 20.75 transmission hours, all of which were external broadcasts. US Embassy personnel stated that a year ago New Zealand had considered eliminating all of its HF-broadcasting. [Redacted]

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2. Jamming. State Department reporting predicts that New Zealand will support the United States on jamming because it believe that jamming cuts down on spectrum efficiency. All of New Zealand's broadcasts are subject to interference, but officials believe that is is because of the low power of its transmitters. They are not aware of any deliberate jamming. [Redacted]

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[Redacted]

Nicaragua

1. Planning Methods. US Embassy officials in Managua believe that Nicaragua will support any plan which allocates additional HF spectrum to Third World countries at the expense of the West. A US Government document indicates that Nicaragua did not notify the ITU of any HF-broadcasting in June 1983. However, State Department reporting states that the Government of Nicaragua operates five HF stations, at least one of which -- Voz de Nicaragua -- is powerful enough to be heard in neighboring countries. US Embassy officials in Managua predict that Nicaraguan delegates will do nothing to preserve VOA frequency allocations, because they believe that VOA broadcasts have a subversive domestic impact. [Redacted]

25X1

2. Jamming. State Department reporting indicates that while Managua is concerned about the potential effects of jamming on its own broadcasts, it will not actively oppose Soviet Bloc jamming. On 16 December, a Sandinista paper attacked VOA as one of the most important, and most effective, "vehicles of Yankee disinformation." US Embassy personnel believe the article sounds like standard Soviet propaganda and may possibly be Soviet disinformation. [Redacted]

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Niger

1. Planning Methods. According to a US Government report, in June 1983 Niger reported 5 HF-broadcasting requirements and 49.5 broadcasting hours to the ITU. The document also indicated that all of Niger's HF-broadcasting is for domestic purposes. State Department reporting indicates that Niger will follow the lead of Ivory Coast, Senegal, and Cameroon at the HF-WARC.

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2. Jamming. US Embassy personnel in Niamey pointed out that Niger is vulnerable to clandestine Libyan broadcasts. It currently has no problems with such broadcasts, however, at the time the government looked into the possibility of jamming anti-government transmissions. Therefore US Embassy personnel believe that Niger will probably regard the right to jam unwanted broadcasts as an important one.

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Nigeria

1. Planning Methods. The Government of Nigeria has been taken over by a strongly nationalistic military regime. [redacted]

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[redacted] We do not know how this change of leadership will affect Nigeria's positions at the HF-WARC. [redacted]

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25X1

Nigerian officials have been noncommittal with US representatives in describing the Nigerian approach to planning methods for the Conference. However, State Department cables indicate that the Nigerians consider themselves have-nots and an African leader and spokesman. Nigerian telecommunications officials stated that Article 17, the current method of HF-planning, does not work well and needs more structure. [redacted]

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Although a US Government report indicates that Nigeria did not notify the ITU of any HF broadcasting, State Department reporting says that Nigeria is a major African broadcaster, using the HF spectrum for both domestic and international transmissions. The reporting indicates that Nigeria broadcasts over 18 hours daily to all of Africa, Europe, the Mid East, Australia, and North America. [redacted]

25X1

2. Jamming. According to State Department reporting, Nigerian broadcasts are jammed by South Africa, but Nigerian officials have chosen to ignore the South African effort. US WARC representatives reported that Nigerians



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officials indicated that they may support a conference resolution dealing with jamming.

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3. Transmitter Power. State Department reporting indicates that Nigeria uses five 500 kilowatt transmitters in its HF broadcasting.

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Norway

1. Planning Methods. According to State Department reporting, the government of Norway supports US positions for the HF-WARC. A US Government report indicates that in June 1983 Norway notified the ITU of 96 HF-broadcasting requirements and 94 transmitting hours (26 hours were regional). According to US Embassy reporting, Norway broadcasts to Norwegians abroad. Its transmissions go to Africa, North America, the Middle East, and ships. State Department reporting indicates that Norway plans to upgrade its shortwave broadcasting capabilities in the next five years. As part of its improvement plan it would open another station. Currently, Norway uses five transmitters from one location for its HF broadcasting.

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2. Jamming. According to State Department reporting, Norwegian shortwave broadcasts are affected by strong Soviet jamming. However, the Norwegians believe that the jamming is the effect of spill over from the jamming of other frequencies and that their transmissions are not the principal target. In 1981, Norway raised the issue with the Soviets, but the problem continued. In the spring of 1983, the Norwegian Telecommunication Union and the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions complained to their Foreign Ministry. Apparently elements of the Norwegian government have raised the issues with Moscow.

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Oman

1. Planning Methods. According to US Embassy reporting, Oman will follow the lead of the Arab States Broadcasting Union on conference issues and it is also coordinating its positions with the Permanent Telecommunications Committee of the Gulf States. Oman supports increased assignments for smaller countries. We believe that Oman will be friendly toward US views on planning, but are uncertain of their potential reaction to political pressures to go along with other Arab states on a joint position. Oman is a host country for U.K. broadcasting. In June 1983 Oman notified 6 requirements totalling 41 hours of broadcast time for its own use. A US Government report indicates that all of Oman's transmissions are targeted for the local region. State Department reporting indicates that in addition to its domestic broadcasting, Oman broadcasts to South Yemen and other Gulf States. The Oman government wants to put in a 100 KW transmitter to enable broadcasting to North and East Africa. [redacted]

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2. Jamming. Embassy reporting indicates that Oman was sympathetic to our concerns about jamming, but that Omani broadcasts were not affected by jamming. However, Radio Oman does experience some side band interference from Irani, Chinese, and Soviet broadcasting. [redacted]

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[Redacted]

Pakistan

1. Planning Methods. We believe that Pakistan will be generally sympathetic to U.S. views on planning methods. However, US Embassy officials warn that the United States will not win Pakistan's across the board support, because Pakistan shares LDC concerns about the ITU. Embassy reporting states that Pakistan is dissatisfied with the current administrative arrangements for use of the spectrum and favors more discipline and ground rules for dealing with violators. It is possible that these sentiments could translate into expecting large users to cut back on the number of requirements submitted. In June 1983 Pakistan did not notify the IFRB of any broadcasting requirements. However, State Department reporting indicates that Pakistan's shortwave broadcasting is primarily domestic with 10 percent of the transmissions targeted for emmigrant Pakistani workers in the Gulf Region. [Redacted]

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2. Jamming. Pakistan is expected to be a strong supporter of the US position on jamming. At the 1979 WARC Pakistan spoke out, on its own initiative, against jamming. Embassy reporting this summer confirms the Pakistani attitude and notes that Pakistan believes that its broadcasts are indirectly affected by Soviet jamming. [Redacted]

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Panama

1. Planning Methods. According to State Department from July 1983, a Panamanian telecommunication official was unsure about his country's participation at the HF-WARC because Panama does no shortwave broadcasting. The official said that earlier in the year the country had considered expanding its broadcasting outside of the country using the HF bands, however, he had recommended against such an expansion.

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2. Jamming. We have no information on the Government of Panama's attitude toward jamming.

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25X1

[Redacted]

Papua New Guinea

1. Planning Methods. Embassy reporting indicates that Papua New Guinea believes that a flexible planning approach is the only sensible way to proceed. Papua New Guinea's proposals for the HF-WARC indicate that it:

- o Wants a distinction between national and international broadcasting and assured protection for domestic service.
- o Supports 9 KHz channel spacing.
- o Support adoption of a 27 dB co-channel protection ratio for use in national broadcasting.
- o Wants the Conference establish minimum transmitter power levels and thinks that an overall maximum power level would be desirable.
- o Believes the maximum number of frequencies per program to any one zone should be restricted to one. However, it realizes that due to "propagation difficulties", the use of several frequencies in different bands is required for reliable service.
- o Welcomes the eventual introduction of Single Side Bands transmissions, but would like to see a gradual changeover with a transition period to allow for the existing Double Side Band equipment to reach the end of its useful life.

A US Government report indicates that in June 1983 Papua New Guinea notified the ITU of 7 HF-broadcasting requirements totalling 63 hours of broadcasting. According to State Department reporting, Papua New Guinea's HF broadcasting is limited to domestic use of the tropical bands. However, Papua New Guinea's proposals submitted to the ITU indicate that it plans to move into international service. [Redacted]

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2. Jamming. According to State Department reporting Papua New Guinea will support the US position on jamming. Papua New Guinea broadcasts are not known to be affected by jamming.

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[Redacted]

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Paraguay

1. Planning Methods. According to State Department reporting of July 1983, Panama had not yet decided about HF-WARC participation. A US Government report indicates that in June 1983, Paraguay notified the IFRB of 22 requirements totalling 149 hours of transmission. Of the total, 119 hours were broadcast to the local region. [Redacted]

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2. Jamming. We have no information on Paraguay's position on jamming.

[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

Peru

1. Planning Methods. According to a report by US State Department officials who attended Conference of Inter-American Telecommunications (CITEL) meetings with Peru in November, Peru appears to favor long term a priori planning. The reporting also indicates that Peruvian officials want to differentiate between national and international broadcasting and believe that national broadcasting should be protected from the interference of international broadcasting. Furthermore, Peruvian officials think that a country should be allowed to specify the frequencies it plans to use for broadcasting when it submits its requirements to the IFRB. A US government document shows that Peru did not notify the ITU of any HF-broadcasting in June 1983. [Redacted]

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2. Jamming. According to US State Department reports of the CITEL meeting in November, Peruvian officials support more monitoring and reporting on jamming. They believe that there should be increased coordination within Region 2 -- the Americas. [Redacted]

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Philippines

1. Planning Methods. Embassy reporting indicates that the Philippines will be fully supportive of US positions on planning methods. The Philippines is a VOA host country. In June 1983 the Philippines notified 129 requirements totalling 339 hours, not more than 10 of which were domestic.

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According to ITU documents, the Philippines HF-WARC conference proposal includes the following:

- o The Conference should develop the concept of "required service area" which might be defined as an area within which an a country meets required technical criteria.
- o The subdivision of a reception zone should be precisely defined with geographic coordinates of a reference point.
- o Transmissions may not be classified as "National" and "International" but to facilitate planning may be classified as short distance (0 to 2,000 km) and long distance (beyond 2,000 km).
- o The Conference should adopt a 27 dB protection ratio.
- o Normally one frequency should be used for transmitting one program to the same area, however, two frequencies may be permitted when it is justified by the size of the service area or changes in ionospheric conditions. The Conference should support the use of synchronized transmissions to achieve extended area coverage.
- o Planning must be on the basis of equal rights of all administrations.
- o Sites and criteria developed during this Conference must be based exclusively on Double Side Band emissions as specified by the 1979 WARC.



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- o The planning method adopted must recognize factors of large numbers of requirements for a limited spectrum, the existence of jamming, and equal treatment of all requirements. The method should use the computer as much as possible.

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2. Jamming. Embassy reporting indicates that the Philippines will be fully supportive of US positions on jamming. National Telecommunications Communications officials told a US representative that China and Burma had expressed concern about broadcasts emanating from the Philippines.

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[Redacted]

Poland

1. Planning Methods. We believe that Poland will follow the Soviet line -- adherence to Article 17 -- at the HF-WARC. A US Government report indicates that Poland notified the ITU of 115 HF-broadcasting requirements and 290.5 transmission hours in June 1983. The report also indicates that 211 of these transmission hours were domestic/regional. [Redacted]

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2. Jamming. According to US Embassy reporting, in light of the current controversy over Radio Free Europe and Voice of America Polish language broadcasts, the United States cannot expect any support from Poland on the jamming issue. The reporting also states that Poland is likely to support any measures that might limit US ability to continue such broadcasts. According to information from Voice of America, Poland interfered with British medium wave broadcasts when Walesa was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize by counter-broadcasting on the same frequency. This is the second instance of such interference (the first occurred during the imposition of martial law). In both instances, Polish officials insisted that a transmitter malfunction caused the interference. [Redacted]

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Portugal

1. Planning Methods. Embassy reporting indicates that Portugal will be generally supportive of US positions, but it will go with the West only as long as its own interests are protected. The reporting also states that Portugal will avoid a vocal or out front role in the Conference.

US Embassy cables state that Portugal prefers the Canadian planning method but also sees merit in the Chinese round by round approach. Portugal, a host country for RFE/RL broadcasting, notified 143 requirements totalling 619.75 hours in June 1983. Not more than 44 of these hours were for domestic broadcasting. According to State Department reporting, Portugal now uses four frequencies for its own broadcasting, but would like to obtain a fifth through this Conference.

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2. Jamming. According to US Embassy reporting, Portugal is expected to be fully supportive of US positions on jamming. It proposes that the Conference develop sanctions against jamming. Embassy officials state that Portugal agrees with the principle of free-flow of information and has antipathy for the manipulation of communication as practiced by the Soviet Union.

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Qatar

1. Planning Principles. We have no direct information on Qatar's position on planning principles, but we believe that it will follow the lead set by the Arab States Broadcasting Union and the Permanent Telecommunications Committee of Gulf States. According to a US Government report, in June 1983, Qatar notified the ITU of 5 shortwave-broadcasting requirements totalling 38 transmission hours. We believe that 31 of these are directed regionally.

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2. Jamming. We have no direct information on Qatar's position on jamming.

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[Redacted]

Romania

1. Planning Methods. According to State Department reporting, Romania has pretensions of solidarity with the Third World. We believe that Bucharest will follow the Non-Aligned States positions on planning methods. US Embassy officials point out that politicizing HF issues will drive Romania toward LDC consensus and subject Romanian delegates to Warsaw Pact pressure. According to a US Government report in June 1983, Romania notified the ITU of 375 HF-broadcasting requirements and 777.25 transmission hours. We believe that 116 of these were broadcast regionally. According to US Embassy reporting, most of Bucharest's shortwave broadcasting is targeted internationally. [Redacted]

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2. Jamming. Romania does not jam broadcasts, but US Embassy officials believe that Romania would be pleased to see others put the clamps on Western broadcasts. [Redacted]

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Rwanda

1. Planning Methods. US Embassy reporting indicates that Rwanda will most likely favor a priori planning and follow any LDC lead. According to a US Government report in June 1983, Rwanda notified the ITU of 21 HF-broadcasting requirements and 54.25 broadcast hours. We believe that at least 27 of these hours were for domestic broadcasting. State Department reports tell of shortwave broadcasts on two frequencies using two transmitters -- one 50 KW and a lower powered one. [redacted]

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2. Jamming. According to US Embassy reporting, officials in Kigali believe that their transmissions are not effected by jamming. [redacted]

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Saudi Arabia

1. Planning Methods. According to State Department reporting, after the December meeting of the Arab States Broadcasting Union, Saudi representative Ali Babtain said that the Union rejects planning methods Two (the current method) and Five (the Canadian computer-based method) because they are too close to the present method. He said that Method Five is too loose in limiting additions to the initial catalogue of frequencies and in controlling reallocation of frequencies once the initial catalogue is established. US Embassy officials warn that the Saudi delegates may let political considerations overpower technical aspects of the Conference. According to a US Government report, in June 1983 Saudi Arabia notified the ITU of 46 shortwave broadcasting requirements and 171.5 hours of transmission. The report indicated that 105 of these hours were to the local region. However, State Department cables indicate that 90 percent of Saudi shortwave broadcasting is international with broadcasts to North Africa, the United States, and Muslim States as far east as Indonesia. The cables also say that the Saudi Government has plans to expand its HF broadcasting over the next two years. [redacted]

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2. Jamming. According to State Department reporting, the Saudis experience some unintentional interference with their broadcasts. The reporting says that Saudi officials believe that nations should be encouraged not to jam, but these officials are not sure how to incorporate such measures in a planning method. [redacted]

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Senegal

1. Planning Methods. State Department cables say that Senegalese have a legalistic approach to international problems and Conferences and will try to avoid confrontations. The cables indicate that Senegal will support the common LDC views and although an African consensus had not been reached in early December, a Senegalese delegate felt that the African nations would probably support a priori planning. In June 1983, according to a US Government report, Senegal notified the ITU of 5 shortwave broadcasting requirements totalling 46 hours of transmission. We believe that all of these hours were for domestic broadcasting.

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2. Jamming. We have no information on Senegal's views on jamming.

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Seychelles

1. Planning Methods. US Embassy cables indicate that the Seychelles does not plan to participate in the HF-WARC. US Embassy officials report that the British have been negotiating with Seychelles officials for a BBC relay station on the island. A US Government report indicates that in June 1983, the Seychelles reported 23 shortwave-broadcasting requirements totalling 27.75 hours to the ITU. We believe 12 of these hours were for domestic broadcasting.



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2. Jamming. We have no information on the Seychelles Government's position on jamming.



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Sierra Leone

1. Planning Methods. We have no information on the planning method which Sierra Leone would support. US Embassy cables of Summer 1983 indicated that adequate funds for delegates from Sierra Leone to attend the HF-WARC may not be available. A US Government report indicates that in June 1983 Sierra Leone reported 2 HF-broadcasting requirements and 16 hours of transmission. All of the broadcasting was for domestic purposes.

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2. Jamming. We have no information on the position of Sierra Leone on jamming.

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[Redacted]

Singapore

1. Planning Methods. According to US Embassy reporting, Singapore will follow the lead of the Asian Broadcasting Union. According to a US Government report, in June 1983 Singapore reported 8 shortwave broadcasting requirements and 150 hours of transmission for its shortwave broadcasting to the ITU. We believe 135 of these were for domestic communications. In addition, Singapore reported 47 requirements and 130 transmission hours of British broadcasts. The British directed 69 of these hours to the local region. According to State Department reporting, Singapore wants to expand its shortwave broadcasting overseas, but the Government has set no time table for the expansion program. [Redacted]

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2. Jamming. State Department reporting says that the Government of Singapore has an anti-Soviet stance, however, it will balance this factor with a desire to control airwaves directed to Singapore. The reporting also indicates that Singapore experiences no jamming of its broadcasts.

[Redacted]

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[Redacted]

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Somalia

1. Planning Methods. According to State Department cables, at the 1979 WARC, Somalia favored long term rigid planning that would conserve management and planning resources. The State cables predict that Somalia is likely to take a similar approach at the 1984 conference. According to a US Government report, in June 1983 Somalia notified the ITU of 2 HF-broadcasting requirements and 36 hours of transmission. We believe all of Somalia's shortwave broadcasts are domestic.

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2. Jamming. US Embassy cables say that jamming and interference from transmitters in Addis Ababa presents a problem for Somalia. However, US Embassy officials in Mogadishu believe focus on the technical problems posed by jamming with offers of technical assistance in overcoming the problem would be a better approach to gain Somalia's support than arguments for the free flow of information.

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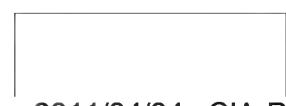


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South Africa

Although South Africa will not be a voting participant of the HF-WARC, State Department reporting indicates that a representative from the South African Broadcasting Corporation will be in Geneva to follow Conference developments. According to the representative, South Africa has a great deal of interest in following the conference. FBIS reporting from December says that the South Africans coordinated positions for the WARC with other South African nations.

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[Redacted]

Spain

1. Planning Methods. According to State Department reporting, Spain will ally itself with the West on issues of broad consensus. But, if the Europeans are split, Spain could be pulled toward the positions of Latin America and the Arab world. The reporting also indicates that Spain is interested in the efficient and fair use of the HF-bands and thinks that there is need for a regime for transnational broadcasting. According to a US Government report, in June 1983 Spain notified the ITU of 67 requirements and 431.75 broadcasting hours. We judge that 87 of these hours were domestic. State Department reports that Spain broadcasts to Latin America, Africa, the Middle East and the United States and presumably wants assured access to HF-bands. In addition to its own broadcasts, Spain allows Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty to transmit from its territory. [Redacted]

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2. Jamming. State Department reports that Spain's shortwave broadcasting is not jammed, but Spain is concerned about the problems of jamming. During bilaterals with US WARC officials in late 1983, Spanish representatives appeared anxious about how the WARC would address jamming. (According to US Embassy officials in Moscow, Soviet WARC delegates pointed out that Spain and Belgium have ratified the 1936 Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace Convention.) [Redacted]

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3. Israeli Issue. Spanish WARC officials told US WARC representatives that they would join the US in responding to an Israeli credentials issue.



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Sri Lanka

1. Planning Methods. We have no direct information on the planning method which the Government of Sri Lanka plans to support. State Department reporting indicates that Sri Lanka will be concerned with holding on to its present frequencies. The reporting says that the best the United States can expect from Sri Lanka at the conference is quiet support, if the US delegates show concerns for Sri Lanka's spectrum needs. Both Voice of America and Deutsche Welle have transmitter sites on the island. US Embassy cables indicate that the United States is currently negotiating with the Sri Lankans for expanded transmitting facilities. A US Government report indicates that Sri Lanka notified the ITU of 38 requirements and 140.5 transmitting hours in June 1983. In our opinion, all of these hours were for domestic broadcasting.

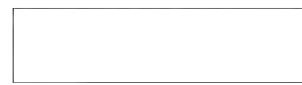
25X1

Jamming. US Embassy officials in Colombo report that Sri Lankan broadcasts are not now affected by jamming, but they do not know if jamming affects Voice of America or Deutsche Welle broadcasts from the island. According to State Department reporting, during negotiations for the expansion of VOA facilities, Sri Lanka showed some concern about control over the content of broadcasts.

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Sudan

1. Planning methods. According to State Department reporting, Sudan is eager to reserve HF-bands for future use and will support LDC positions at the conference. In June 1983, according to a US Government report, Khartoum notified the ITU of one shortwave requirement and 18 hours of broadcasting. Although all 18 hours were primarily directed domestically, the transmissions were directed throughout Africa and the Middle East. 25X1

2. Jamming. According to State Department reporting, the Director of the Sudan Telecommunication Corporation believes that his government will support the US stand against jamming. 25X1



25X1



25X1

Suriname

1. Planning methods. We have no information about Suriname's positions for the upcoming conference. According to a US Government report, Suriname did not notify the ITU of any shortwave broadcasting in June 1983.

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2. Jamming. We have no information about Suriname's stand on jamming for the HF-WARC.

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[Redacted]

Swaziland

1. Planning Methods. According to State Department reporting, the Swazis usually support LDC goals, however, as Swaziland is part of the British Commonwealth the United Kingdom does have some influence with Swaziland officials. We have no direct information about the positions Swaziland will support at HF-WARC. But in mid-December 1983, the Swaziland Broadcasting Service, according to FBIS monitoring, announced that the Swazi officials met officials from Botswana, Lesotho, South Africa, and Zambia to coordinate positions for the ITU. According to a US Government report, Swaziland reported 22 shortwave requirements and 67 broadcasting hours to the ITU in June 1983. We believe that 58 of these hours were domestic broadcasting. [Redacted]

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2. Jamming. We have no information about Swaziland's stance on jamming.

[Redacted]

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25X1



25X1

Sweden

1. Planning Methods. According to State Department information, Sweden favors Article 17, the current method for planning. US Embassy cables from Stockholm point out that Sweden, because of its neutral political posture, will limit open advocacy and support for US positions at the Conference. The cables also report that Sweden can be expected to be highly sensitive to Third World views on HF allocations as they are on other global issues. According to a US Government report, Sweden informed the ITU of 76 shortwave requirements and 76 broadcasting hours in June 1983. The report infers that all Swedish shortwave broadcasting is for international audiences. [Redacted box] 25X1

2. Jamming. US Embassy officials in Stockholm indicate that Sweden prefers to treat jamming at HF-WARC only through a Conference resolution. State Department reports that Sweden has a firm position against jamming and agrees that it interferes with, if not precludes, reasonable HF planning. [Redacted box] 25X1

3. Single Side Band. According to State Department reporting, Sweden wants the HF-WARC to specify a date for the introduction of Single Side Band broadcasting. [Redacted box] 25X1



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25X1

Switzerland

1. Planning Methods. According to US Embassy officials in Bern, Swiss telecommunication officials stated their preference for the current flexible system of HF planning. The Swiss officials said that they would fully support the US position at HF-WARC. According to a US Government report, Switzerland notified the ITU of 42 of its own shortwave requirements and 28 requirements for HF broadcasting by the International Red Cross. Swiss transmission hours totaled 140.75, we judge that 38 of hours were local/regional. The International Red Cross notification was for 24 hours, 16 of which were local/regional.

25X1

2. Jamming. We have no information on how Switzerland proposes to treat jamming at the Conference. However, US Embassy officials in Bonn are concerned about politicization of the HF-WARC.

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25X1



25X1

Syria

1. Planning Methods. According to US Embassy reporting from Damascus, Syria usually follows the LDC lead at international conferences and is likely to have a low-profile in such fora. A US Government report indicates, Syria reported no shortwave broadcasting requirements to the ITU in June 1983. 25X1

2. Jamming. According to US Embassy officials in Damascus, they believe that Syria is likely to advocate jamming and will follow the Soviet lead on this issue. 25X1



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25X1

Taiwan

Taiwan is not a member of the ITU and, therefore, ineligible to
participate in the HF-WARC. A rectangular box with a thin black border, used for redacting sensitive information.

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25X1



25X1

Tanzania

1. Planning Methods. According to State Department reporting, Tanzania supported a long term a priori planning at the 1979 WARC and is expected to maintain this position at HF-WARC. The reporting states that Tanzania is one of the most vocal African members of the Non-Aligned Countries Broadcasting Union. A US Government report indicates that Tanzania notified the ITU of 9 shortwave requirements, totalling 48.25 broadcasting hours in June 1983. We estimate that all of Tanzania's HF broadcasting is primarily for domestic audiences.

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2. Jamming. US Embassy officials in Dar Es Salaam believe that the Tanzanians would be against jamming in principle. And Tanzania might be supportive of the US view if the issue is presented on the technical grounds that planning would be facilitated if jamming were reduced. These officials warn that if the jamming question becomes an East-West confrontation, Tanzania will most likely refrain from getting involved.

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Thailand

1. Planning Methods. According to State Department reporting, Thailand is concerned about access to the HF-broadcasting bands for itself and other LDCs. Thailand rejects what it calls the "extremist" views of the developed nations -- first come, first serve principle -- and the "radical" views of the LDCs. State Department reporting indicates that Thailand considers itself a good friend and ally of the United States and will attempt to mediate a compromise between the United States and the LDCs. According to a US Government report, Thailand notified the ITU of 10 requirements and 45.5 broadcasting hours in June 1983. The report indicates that 48 of the hours were broadcast to the local regional. State Department cables confirm that Radio Thailand does operate an external as well as domestic service. The cables also indicate that the United States and Thailand recently signed an agreement extending the operation of a Voice of America relay facility. [redacted]

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2. Jamming. According to State Department reporting in December 1983, the Director General of the Thai Post and Telegraph Department of the Ministry of Communications said that Thai and US views on jamming overlapped and that his government would be supportive of the US position at HF-WARC. [redacted]

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Togo

1. Planning Methods. US Embassy reporting from Togo indicates that it will follow the LDC majority at the HF-WARC. A US government report shows that Togo notified the ITU of 2 HF-broadcasting requirements and 18 hours of transmission in June 1983. The report and Embassy cables confirm that all of Togo's shortwave broadcasting is for domestic audiences.

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2. Jamming. According to State Department reporting, Togo officials believe that jamming does not affect its broadcasting or other broadcasting coming into the country. US Embassy officials believe that Togo will not get involved in an East-West debate.

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Tonga

We have no indication that Tonga plans to participate in the HF-WARC. It is a member of the ITU, but according to a US Government report, Tonga did not notify the ITU of any shortwave broadcasting in June 1983.

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Trinidad and Tobago

We have no indication if the Government of Trinidad and Tobago plans to participate in the HF-WARC. The Government is a member of the ITU, but according to a US Government report, it did not notify the ITU of any shortwave broadcasting in June 1983.

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Tunisia

1. Planning Methods. According to State Department reporting, Tunisian officials say they support flexibility. We believe that Tunis will follow the lead of the Arab States Broadcasting Union. During bilaterals with Tunisian officials, the Tunisians suggested a frequency bank so that LDC countries could apply for available HF-frequencies. According to a US Government report, Tunis reported 2 HF-broadcasting requirements and 39 broadcasting hours to the ITU in June 1983. The report indicates that all of these hours were broadcast to Northern Africa. [redacted]

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2. Jamming. According to State Department reporting, the Director General of Tunisian Telecommunications said that Libya jams Tunisian broadcasts from time to time. But he would not say if Tunisia plans to publicize this. US Embassy officials believe that the Tunisian delegation will be sympathetic to the US position on jamming, but they will not give open support. [redacted]

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Turkey

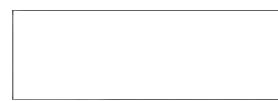
1. Planning Methods. According to State Department reporting, Turkey -- a member of the Western Alliance and a shortwave broadcaster -- will be "sympathetic to the political dimensions" involved in shortwave broadcasts. The reporting indicates that Turkey generally tries to be helpful when asked to support US positions, particularly when its own interests are not directly affected. According to a US Government report, Turkey notified the ITU of 24 HF-broadcasting requirements and 105 broadcasting hours in June 1953. In our opinion, some 23 of those hours were for domestic broadcasting.

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2. Jamming. We have no direct information on the position Turkey will take at the HF-WARC on jamming, but US Embassy statements suggest that Turkey

will support the United States on jamming.

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Uganda

We have no information on Uganda's plans for the Conference. According to a US Government report, Uganda did not inform the ITU of any shortwave broadcasts in June 1983.

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United Arab Emirates

1. Planning Methods. We have no direct information on planned UAE positions for the Conference. In our judgment, if the UAE sends delegates to the HF-WARC, they will follow the lead of the Arab States Broadcasting Union and the Permanent Telecommunications Committee of Gulf States. According to a US Government report, the UAE informed the ITU of 21 shortwave broadcasting requirements and 74.25 transmitting hours in June 1983. From the government document, we estimate that 65 of these hours were for domestic/regional broadcasting.

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2. Jamming. We have no information on the UAE's position on jamming.

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25X1

United Kingdom

1. Planning Methods. The British proposal as submitted to the ITU calls for adoption of a composite flexible method based the Canadian computer based proposal and the Chinese round by round approach. [redacted]

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According to a US Government report, the United Kingdom informed the ITU of 214 HF-broadcasting requirements and 657.5 broadcasting hours. Based on this report, we estimate that 122 broadcasting hours were directed to local audiences. [redacted]

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2. Jamming. According to State Department reporting, the British Broadcasting Corporation has experienced extensive jamming particularly from the USSR and Eastern Europe. State reporting indicates that the British plan to submit a conference proposal on jamming. The reporting also indicates that the United Kingdom will not support any action on jamming which precludes agreement on an orderly method for ensuring the access of all nations to the HF-spectrum. [redacted]

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Union of Soviet Social Republics

1. Planning Methods. The Soviet conference proposal submitted to the ITU calls for maintaining the existing flexible procedure for planning the HF-broadcasting bands, but adding improvements by:

- o Applying technical characteristics and parameters adopted by the Conference.
- o Adopting refined field-strength prediction methods.
- o Adopting a method based on a given protection ratio and service reliability values of the calculation of the necessary radiated power and the number of frequencies required to transmit one program to one zone.
- o Assessing periodically the quality of the seasonal schedules on the basis of the technical criteria and reference developed and the administrations' desiderata.

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According to State Department reporting, during US bilaterals with the Soviets, Soviet officials said that they wanted to stick with the current Article 17 procedure and give some kind of priority to the LDCs in the new bands. The Soviets stressed that that they did not want an a priori system for the new bands nor did they want a system that "drew sharp lines between the new and the old." According to the reporting, the Soviets were firm that no additional authority should be given to the IFRB.

According to a US Government report, the Soviet Union reported 446 and 3111.5 hours of broadcasting to the ITU in June 1983. Because of the large number of regional zones which Soviet broadcasts cover, it is impossible to

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estimate how many of these hours are intended for only domestic listening.

[redacted]

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2. Jamming. According to State Department reporting in December 1983, Soviet Ministry of Communications officials urged the United States not to raise contentious issues such as jamming or the free flow of information at the HF-WARC. The officials stated that they are not afraid to debate these issues and that they will cite the 1936 League of Nations Convention on Broadcasting in the Cause of Peace (which Spain and Belgium have ratified) to justify their actions and uphold national sovereignty over the frequencies. According to FBIS and State Department reporting, several articles have appeared in Tass and Red Star in late 1983 which term the US use of international broadcasting as "psychological warfare" and US global "terrorism".

[redacted]

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3. Single Side Band. According to State Department reporting, the Soviet head of delegation said that Single Side Band Broadcasting should be introduced as soon as possible because the Third World has no infrastructure in place now.

[redacted]

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[redacted]

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Upper Volta

1. Planning Methods. We have no information about Upper Volta's plans for the Conference. According to a US Government report, Upper Volta informed the ITU of one HF-broadcasting requirement and nine hours of transmitting in June 1983. Based on the report, we estimate that all nine hours were for domestic purposes.

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2. Jamming. We have no information about Upper Volta's stance on the jamming issue.

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[Redacted]

Uruguay

1. Planning Methods. We have no information on which planning method Uruguay will support at HF-WARC. According to a US Government report, Uruguay reported 42 HF-broadcasting requirements and 347 transmitting hours to the ITU in June 1983. Based on this report, we estimate that 260 of these hours were for domestic broadcasting. State Department cables indicate that actual frequency use is less than reported. [Redacted]

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2. Jamming. According to State Department reporting, Cuba interferes with Uruguay's broadcasting. US Embassy officials believe that Uruguay will follow the Western lead in efforts dealing with the Soviet Bloc. State Department reported that in December 1983, the Government of Uruguay temporarily suspended the broadcasting rights of one of its radio stations because the station's transmission of live political speeches disrupted public order. [Redacted] the Government has strict censorship rules and on several occasions has suspended political publications. [Redacted]

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Vatican City

1. Planning Methods. We have no information on the positions which the Holy See will take at the Conference. According to a US Government report, Vatican City reported 129 HF-broadcasting requirements and 198 hours of transmission in June 1983. Based on this report, we estimate that 183 of these hours were targeted for Europe.

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2. Jamming. During pre-conference discussions, the Vatican representative told US HF-WARC officials that the Holy See will avoid any political issues at the Conference.

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Venezuela

1. Planning Methods. Venezuela favors long term a priori planning, according to a report written by US State Department officials who visited Caracas and attended the CITEL meeting in October and November 1983. Venezuelan officials want a plan that guarantees accommodation of their future requirements and they believe that a country's requirements should be in the form of broadcast rather than frequency requirements. According to a US Government paper, Venezuela reported no HF-broadcasting to the ITU in June 1983. [redacted]

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2. Jamming. US State Department officials who visited Caracas reported that Venezuela is willing to consider technical data on jamming, but it does not think that jamming should be considered in planning. US Embassy cables say that while Venezuela is philosophically opposed to jamming, it believes that technical solutions to curb jamming are spectrum inefficient.

[redacted] 25X1

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25X1

Viet-Nam

1. Planning Methods. We have no information on Vietnamese positions for the HF-WARC. In our opinion, Viet-Nam will be influence by the Soviets and the LDCs at this Conference. According to a US Government report Viet Nam reported 29 HF-broadcasting requirements and 183 transmission hours in June 1983. From the report, we estimate that 109 of these hours were broadcast domestically/regionally.

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2. Jamming. In our opinion, Viet-Nam will support the Soviets on any jamming questions.

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25X1

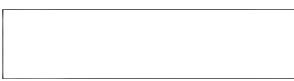
Yemen (Aden)

1. Planning Methods. We have no information of Yemen's positions for the HF-WARC. A US Government report indicates that Yemen did not report any HF-broadcasting requirements to the ITU.

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2. Jamming. In our opinion, Yemen is likely to listen to the Soviets on any questions dealing with jamming at the Conference.

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Yemen (Sanaa)

1. Planning Methods. According to State Department reporting, the Director General of Yemen's Radio and Television said that there is nothing new in Yemen's positions for HF-WARC. They remain the same as in previous conferences. A US Government report indicates that Yemen did not notify the ITU of any HF-broadcasting requirements in June 1983.

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2. Jamming. We have no information on Yemen's stance on the jamming issue.

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[Redacted]

Yugoslavia

1. Planning Methods. According to State Department reporting, Yugoslavia was coordinator for the Non-Aligned HF-WARC positions in March 1983. State reporting indicates that the Government of Yugoslavia will oppose a priori methods of HF-spectrum planning. The government recognizes that certain countries need more frequencies than others, but it insists that the Conference must recognize the rights of all countries to have access to HF frequencies. Equality of access does not refer to numbers, but rather to a general principle of international relations. According to a US Government report, Yugoslavia submitted 71 shortwave requirements and 87 broadcasting hours to the ITU. Base on this report, we estimate that all of the hours were intended for domestic/regional broadcasts. [Redacted]

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2. Jamming. According to State Department reporting, during bilaterals Yugoslav officials stressed the closeness of US and Yugoslav stands, but noted that a divergence exists over jamming. The officials noted that the Conference must not be politicized and in the Yugoslav view, jamming is a political issue and should be addressed at the United Nations or in other appropriate international fora. [Redacted]

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[Redacted]

Zaire

1. Planning Methods. According to State Department reporting about bilateral conversations between US and Zairian telecommunications officials, Zaire would like to avoid politicization of the HF-WARC. The US officials said that they are guardedly optimistic that Zaire will support the United States views on planning. During the HF-WARC discussions the Zairians had no objections when US officials explained their positions. In our judgment, Zaire will follow the lead of the Non-Aligned Broadcasting Union and other African nations. However, according to State Department cables, the Belgians contacted Zaire and Belgian officials think that Zaire might have been influenced to support the Western positions. A US Government report indicates that Zaire did not inform the ITU of any HF-broadcasting in June 1983. [Redacted]

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2. Jamming. US Embassy reporting of the bilaterals indicates that the Zairian officials say that they understand the jamming issue. They told the US representatives that the Dutch had sent them a demarche on the subject. [Redacted]

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Zambia

1. Planning Methods. According to State Department reporting, Zambia has little technical expertise related to the WARC and the Zambian delegation will likely follow the Non-Aligned positions. A US Government paper indicates that in June 1983 Zambia notified the ITU of 9 shortwave broadcasting requirements and 70 hours of transmission. Based on the report we estimate that 62 of the hours were for domestic purposes. 25X1

2. Jamming. We have no information on Zambia's position on jamming. 25X1



25X1



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Zimbabwe

We have no information on the positions Zimbabwe will take at the HF-WARC. A US Government report indicates that Zimbabwe did not inform the ITU of HF broadcasting in June 1983. A rectangular box with a black border, used for redacting sensitive information.

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